

days from January 13 is today, January 28, 2020. Under the law, the concurrent resolution may be reported out with a favorable or unfavorable recommendation, or no recommendation at all, but it must be reported out.

Unfortunately, it appears that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee majority leadership has decided to allow the 15 calendar days to lapse without taking action on H. Con. Res. 83. This failure to act leaves a statutory obligation unfulfilled.

I understand that the chairman is basing this inaction primarily on the contention that a concurrent resolution under 50 U.S.C. 1544(c) may be privileged only if it uses the word "remove" or the phrase "removal of United States Armed Forces engaged in hostilities," rather than "terminate" or "terminate the use of United States Armed Forces to engage in hostilities" as used in H. Con. Res. 83. The argument appears to be that the use of "removed" in 1544(c) of the War Powers Resolution eliminates the possibility of privilege if any other terminology is used, regardless of functional equivalency. This argument suggests that "removal" is a term of art required for privilege.

The approach is unjustifiably restrictive. Treating "removal" as a term of art required for privilege is inconsistent with the overarching purpose of the War Powers Resolution and without support in either the statutory framework or legislative history. It also undermines Senate and congressional prerogatives.

The purpose of the War Powers Resolution was for Congress to reconfirm and reassert its constitutional powers over "undeclared" wars. The availability of a privileged and binding resolution to force a President to stop using U.S. Armed Forces in hostilities is central to that purpose. Limiting such privilege to a single phrase or word is inconsistent with this reassertion of congressional powers and is neither a feature of the statute nor its legislative history.

The statutory framework of the War Powers Resolution does not support the assertion that "removal" or "removal from hostilities" are terms of art that are required for and exclusive to the availability of privilege. To the contrary, those terms are not defined in law; nor is there any reference in the statute to a military or other usage of those phrases to suggest that they are terms of art.

The absence of statutorily mandated language for privilege in the War Powers Resolution directly contrasts with many other statutes in which Congress expressly requires specific language for privilege to attach. For example, in contrast to the War Powers Resolution, section 130(f) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, PL 83-703, section 101 of the Arms Export Control Act, PL 90-629, and section 216(c) of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act, PL 115-44 all require specific

text for privileged resolutions and provide that text in quotations in the statute. Clearly, as evidenced by laws enacted before and after the War Powers Resolution, Congress knows how to require the use of unique, statutorily mandated language for privilege to apply. The fact that it did not do so in the War Powers Resolution demonstrates that there was no intent to limit privilege to use of a single word or phrase.

Further, the legislative record of the War Powers Resolution does not support the assertion that there is an exclusive connection between the use of "removal" and the availability of privilege. To the contrary, the record indicates that "remove" and "terminate" were used synonymously. The record is replete with the interchangeable usage of synonymous terms consistent with a cessation of the use of U.S. forces in hostilities. For example, House Report 93-287 uses no less than seven terms in this regard, including "conclude," "disengage," "remove," "terminate," "abandon such action," and "stop." In fact, the conferees even used "terminate" to describe the privileged resolution envisioned in 1544(c), clearly demonstrating that these terms were considered to be functionally equivalent for purposes of War Powers. "The House joint resolution provided that use of United States Armed Forces by the President without a declaration of war or specific statutory authorization could be terminated by Congress through the use of a concurrent resolution. The Senate amendment provided for such termination by a bill or joint resolution." H. Rept. 93-547, Conference Report to H.J. Res. 542. This legislative history, in tandem with a statutory construct that does not require a term of art, demonstrates that the insistence on such a term for privilege is misguided.

Finally, strictly limiting privilege to a resolution that uses "remove" is inconsistent with Senate and congressional prerogatives. The purpose of the War Powers Resolution—reasserting the power of Congress over undeclared wars—can be vindicated only if the executive branch and its supporters in the Senate cannot use committee or floor procedure to bottle up a resolution consistent with both the purpose and construct of the War Powers Resolution. Reading into the statute a requirement for specific terminology where no such requirement exists unjustifiably restricts Senate action and limits the reassertion of congressional authority over War Powers.

For the reasons stated above, I urge the chairman to immediately take the necessary steps to ensure full compliance with the law.

REMEMBERING RETIRED ARMY COLONEL (DR.) ROBERT J.T. JOY

Mr. REED. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to a pioneer in the field of military medicine, retired Army COL Dr.

Robert J.T. Joy. Colonel Joy was founding professor of military medicine and commandant of the School of Medicine at the Uniformed Services University, USU. Most recently, he served as professor emeritus of USU's Section of Military Medical History. He passed away last year at the age of 90.

Born in Rhode Island and raised between Narragansett, RI, and St. Petersburg, FL, he studied pre-med and pre-law at the University of Rhode Island, before attending Yale University Medical School on a Reserve medical officers training scholarship.

From there, his service to his country began. After assignments stateside, Dr. Joy volunteered to lead the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, WRAIR, team to Vietnam, where he received his first—of four—Legion of Merit medals and his team received a Meritorious Unit Citation for their field research. After becoming Deputy Director and then Director of WRAIR, many thought he had found his dream job.

However, after a meeting with Dr. Jay Sanford, the first dean of USU, in 1976, Colonel Joy received a transfer to take the position of professor of military medicine and commandant of the School of Medicine at the newly created USU. While there, he was instrumental in the creation of the field of military medical history, and his teachings, lectures, and leadership were integral to the development of today's "joint" concept of military medicine.

Dr. Joy retired from Active Duty in 1981 and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his Army career. He continued to teach as a civilian professor until 2005, and his legacy lives on through his students—the physicians and surgical teams that continue to provide world-class care for our wounded, ill, and injured service members.

I would like to close with a quote about Dr. Joy from retired Army BG Robert Doughty, professor and chair of history at the United States Military Academy at West Point: "His contribution has influenced, and will continue to influence, students, historians, and soldiers for decades to come."

I salute Dr. Joy and extend my condolences to his family.

TRIBUTE TO CARY JONES

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I want to take a few minutes today to honor Cary Jones, an Oregonian retiring after a long career in the Coast Guard and the Department of Veterans Affairs. The bottom line is Mr. Jones has embraced and embodied the essence of public service throughout his distinguished career.

He joined the Coast Guard in 1976 and was stationed in Honolulu, Seattle, and Coos Bay. He served for several years aboard the USCGC *Boutwell*, a high-endurance cutter used to intercept smuggling vessels.

Mr. Jones left the Coast Guard in 2001 as a senior chief yeoman, and he could have sailed off into an easy retirement. Instead, he went to work for the VA, where he would spend nearly two decades helping Oregon veterans. He served in a number of roles at the Portland VA Medical Center, but in every capacity he sought to do right by veterans. He worked with my Portland staff for years, and if you ever want to get one of them going, just ask how helpful Cary Jones was. They will tell you he worked on more than 10,000 congressional inquiries, each of which represented an attempt to help an Oregon veteran or military family.

Cary Jones is a shining example of what public service is supposed to be all about. He has always been one of the good guys, in it for the right reasons, and always laser-focused on lifting up people who need a little bit of help.

Mr. Jones' career reminds me of a quote by the famous naturalist John Burroughs: "For anything worth having one must pay the price; and the price is always work, patience, love, self-sacrifice—no paper currency, no promises to pay, but the gold of real service."

And so today I say thank you to Senior Chief Yeoman Cary Jones for his work, patience, love and self-sacrifice.

I say thank you for leading by example, for showing countless Oregonians that public service is a noble calling, and for paying the gold of real service.

I wish you the best as you embark on your well-deserved retirement.

TRIBUTE TO CARL ADRIAN

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the career and service of Carl Adrian, who is retiring this month after more than 16 years as the president of the Tri-Cities Economic Development Council in my home State of Washington.

Carl has devoted his career to making the Tri-Cities an economic powerhouse, and throughout his time as the longest serving president of TRIDEC, Carl Adrian accomplished so many important things for the region. Thanks in part to his work, the Tri-Cities of today is very different from the Tri-Cities of 16 years ago.

Under Carl's leadership, more than 1,300 businesses set up shop in the Tri-Cities and more than 35,000 new jobs were created. These business leaders weren't drawn to the Tri-Cities just because of the weather or the excellent Washington wine; they came because Carl helped create new opportunities and supported significant investments for employers in the region.

I have been so pleased to partner with Carl and TRIDEC on so many endeavors over the years. When it comes to Hanford, Carl saw the site as history that should be celebrated and remembered. We worked together to establish the Manhattan Project Historical Park in Richland, which honors the more

than 51,000 Hanford workers who helped drive our country's nuclear program and remembers those whose lands were taken when the facilities were built. The site is helping to educate new generations and bringing new visitors to the Tri-Cities. More than 10,000 people visit every year from all 50 States and more than 80 countries.

Carl also knows how important it is that we get Hanford cleaned up. He has been a stalwart advocate for the funding we need to clean up the site. And I share his strong belief that the Federal Government has a moral obligation to the Tri-Cities and our State to make sure the Hanford cleanup and its workers receive Federal funding they need.

Throughout his time at TRIDEC, Carl has worked on so many other projects of importance to the Tri-Cities. He has been one of the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory's strongest supporters, working tirelessly to make sure Congress and the Department of Energy recognize the importance of the lab to our region and country. As a result of his advocacy, the lab has experienced significant growth, particularly in energy innovation including grid security, battery storage and clean energy technologies.

I was also proud to work with Carl and TRIDEC to expand the Tri-City Regional Airport. His leadership enabled the airport to bring non-stop daily flights from San Francisco, Minneapolis, and Chicago to the region, along with many other destinations. These flights have helped grow the attractiveness of southeastern Washington and allowed many more people to see what the Tri-Cities have to offer.

For more than 16 years, Carl Adrian's leadership of the Tri-Cities Economic Development Council has made an impact throughout Southeastern Washington and our entire State. We are all grateful for his hard work and many contributions.

Congratulations on your retirement, Carl. I wish you and Rheta great success as you transition to the next chapter of your life.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL ROBERT DE SOUSA

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, today I rise to honor the service of COL Robert DeSousa upon his retirement from the Army on February 29, 2020. For over 26 years, Colonel DeSousa has served with distinction and dedication in the U.S. Army Reserve and the Pennsylvania National Guard. Many Pennsylvanians may know Colonel DeSousa in his civilian capacity as the widely respected State director for my offices in the Commonwealth.

A native of New Jersey but an adopted son of Pennsylvania, Colonel DeSousa holds a bachelor's degree from Bucknell University, a law degree from the Dickinson School of Law, and a master's degree from the U.S. Army War College. He began his military career as a judge advocate with the U.S.

Army Reserve in 1993 and quickly established himself as an outstanding defense lawyer and soldier. Following the September 11 terror attacks, Colonel DeSousa aided in the mobilization of our troops and then deployed to Iraq in 2007. While deployed, he simultaneously held three distinct positions for the Pennsylvania National Guard, the U.S. Air Force, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

In 2008, Colonel DeSousa returned to serve in the 28th Infantry Division Headquarters of the Pennsylvania National Guard. The following year, he was tasked as the first ever regional defense counsel in what would become the Army's first fully integrated trial defense service for Reserve, Active Duty, and National Guard soldiers. As a result of Colonel DeSousa's leadership in this role, thousands of Army soldiers in nine different States gained greater access to legal defense services. He was subsequently appointed as the State judge advocate for the Pennsylvania National Guard's Joint Force Headquarters in 2013. In this position, from which he will retire this February, Colonel DeSousa advised the Pennsylvania National Guard's adjutant general and his command staff on legal and ethical matters while supervising nearly 50 judge advocates.

Colonel DeSousa has built an exemplary career on service and leadership. His selflessness and competency, undoubtedly aided by his positive can-do attitude and infectious smile, have earned him numerous honors in the U.S. Army Reserve and Pennsylvania National Guard. These honors include a Bronze Star Medal, Meritorious Service Medal, Army Commendation Medal, and over a dozen other commendations. His dedication to public service is evinced by his civilian career, too, having previously been a Federal law clerk, an assistant U.S. attorney, the chief counsel for Pennsylvania's Department of State, and the inspector general for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Thankfully, Colonel DeSousa's retirement is not the end of his service to Pennsylvanians. He will continue in his current role as State director for my Senate office, where he oversees the daily operations of my seven State-based offices. In this role, Colonel DeSousa is famous for his bits of wisdom he passes down. In particular, he reminds his colleagues often that "an email sent or a phone call made does not mean mission accomplished." Colonel DeSousa meets this mission every day, as he can generally be found out on the road, crisscrossing our great Commonwealth to meet with constituents.

Colonel DeSousa, who is known to appreciate a good cigar, the occasional whiskey, and, unrelatedly, sporting dapper bow-ties, is a true friend to Pennsylvanians anywhere. I offer Colonel DeSousa my heartfelt congratulations on his military retirement and